The Pyongyang Times

No. 17 (52) THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Suppression of Korean Schools in Japan Must Be Stopped

Unavoidable Obligations Of Japanese Government

Protest Statements Issued

On April 19 Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea issued a statement in protest with the Japanese Government against its vicious move to suppress the democratic education of Korean nationals in Japan.

He stated that the Korean people could not but direct serious attention to the fact that the Japanese Government had been trying in every way to deny the Korean nationals in Japan the right to democratic education since the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," while infringing more flagrantly upon their human as well as democratic, national rights, and continued: The Japanese Government should stop the criminal act at once and ensure the Korean nationals the human as well as democratic, national rights. Should the Japanese Government persist in the suppression of the democratic, national education of Korean residents in utter disregard of international law and its moral obligations, it would be held responsible for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Chairman Hwang Won Bo of the Agricultural Working People's Union of Korea in his April 21 statement branded the "revised bill on school education" as a vicious action to suppress the national education of the Koreans in Japan and to legalize an educational system of Japanizing their sons and daughters.

The Korean nationals in Japan, like the overseas citizens of other countries, have a full right to the democratic, national education of their sons, he declared, and he went on to hold that the question of their democratic, national education, though it is raised today as a burning issue, is in itself a product of Japanese colonial rule over Korea. Accordingly, the Japanese Government is under an unavoidable obligation to ensure their democratic, national education and should settle it every way to this end.

PROTEST RALLY HELD IN PYONGYANG

Two thousand youths and students gathered in Pyongyang on April 20 to protest against the schemes of the Japanese Government against the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Present at the rally were Kim Chon Hae, Li Guk Ro and Ko Jun Taek, Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, cabinet ministers, leading functionaries of public organizations and college rectors in the city.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Bong Il, Vice-Chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth, said:

Now the Japanese Government is intensifying national discrimination against and suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan and becoming all the more undisguised in infringing upon their right of democratic, national education.

The "revised bill on school education" which the Japanese Government is in a hurry to pass, is aimed at arbitrarily controlling and meddling with the independent education of the Korean citizens and, furthermore, closing down Korean schools on the groundless charge of "anti-Japanese education" and suppressing their right to democratic, national education.

He declared that such an act is flagrant encroachment upon the basic human rights of the Korean citizens and open violation of international law and international practice.

He demanded the Japanese Government stop at once its unreasonable actions against the democratic, national education of Koreans.

Representatives of students and youths and professor Pak Si Hyong then spoke at the rally.

They unanimously flayed the Japanese Government for its suppression of the democratic, national education of Koreans and demanded it guarantee all democratic rights to them.

Solidarity with World Youth and Students

On April 23rd the youth and students in Pyongyang gathered to mark the "day of international solidarity with the youth and students of the world in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence," which fell on April 24.

Foreign students in Pyongyang were also invited to the rally.

Addressing the meeting, Vice-Chairman Kim Bong Il of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea expressed active solidarity with the youth and students of Asia, Africa and Latin America, he noted that their anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle was dealing a telling blow to imperialism and colonialism and hastening the final downfall of imperialism.

Working youth Hoh Chun Sik then spoke. He demanded that U.S. imperialism withdraw from South Korea and South Vietnam.

He was followed by foreign students. A Vietnamese student first took the floor. He touched upon the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese young people against American aggression and said that they were resolved to fight the U.S. aggressors to the end.

(Continued on page 2)

Palestine Representative Presents Credentials

On April 25 Pak Sung Chul, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter of credence from Rashid Said Gerbou, Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Korea.

After receiving the credentials Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul had a friendly talk with Rashid Said Gerbou.

Premier Kim Il Sung's Present to President Massamba-Debat

According to a dispatch from Brazzaville, there was a film show at the Presidential Palace in Brazzaville on April 16. The film was the gift of Premier Kim Il Sung to President Massamba-Debat of the Republic of the Congo(B). It was a techni-color documentary on the friendship visit of President Massamba-Debat to our country last August.

Attending the show were President and Mrs. Massamba-Debat and other high-ranking officials of the government and their family members.

Also invited to the show were Ambassador Yun Hi Ju of the DPRK to the Congo(B) and his wife. (KCNA)

Telegrams

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on April 20 a message of greetings to **Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif** on his inauguration to the presidency of the Republic of Iraq.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on April 23 a message of greetings to **Apollo Milton Obote** on his assumption of office as President of Uganda.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received on April 16 a joint message from **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, **Istvan Dobi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic and **Gyula Kallai**, Premier of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of the H.P.R. in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received on April 18 a message from President **Leopold Sedar Senghor** of the Republic of Senegal in reply to his message sent in connection with the sixth anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received on April 20 a message from President **Nureddin Attassi** of the Syrian Arab Republic in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 20th anniversary of Syria's independence.

With the approach of the rice transplanting season, land improvement is making brisk headway in the Onchon plain with the help of tractors from a farm machine station.

Photo by Pak Chan Mo

A-A Journalists Day Celebrated

Korean journalists held a rally in Pyongyang on April 21 to mark the third anniversary of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association and Afro-Asian Journalists Day.

Addressing the rally Li Du Jin, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and Vice Editor-in-Chief of **Rodong Sinmun**, expressed, in the name of the entire Korean journalists, firm solidarity with the entire Afro-Asian journalists who are raising the voice of justice on the common front of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and solidarity with the militant international organization, the AAJA.

He also extended fraternal greetings, and support to the conscientious pressmen in South Korea who, in defiance of the fascist press gag by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi and his clique, are fighting for the country's unification by the Koreans themselves and the right to live and the freedom of press activities.

The AAJA, he said, is playing an important role in further strengthening the militant unity, friendship and co-operation among the journalists of the Asian and African countries.

He pointed to the fact that the AAJA had appealed to the Afro-Asian journalists to support the struggle of the Korean people for driving the American aggressor army out of South Korea, accomplishing the country's independent unification and shattering the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

Stressing that the Afro-Asian journalists should strengthen their revolutionary solidarity and wage a powerful common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the speaker went on to say:

The Korean journalists will further strengthen their solidarity with the progressive Afro-Asian journalists in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism and do everything in their power to support their just struggle and maintain close relations of friendship and co-operation with them.

Inviolable Right

Since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" the Japanese Government has been trying more openly to intensify the suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan.

It is now making haste to railroad the so-called "revised bill on school education" through the Diet. This is a vicious move to suppress the democratic national education of Koreans in Japan.

The Koreans now residing in Japan total 600,000. Most of them are those who were forced to cross over to Japan as the victim of the colonial policy and the policy of national obliteration pursued by the Japanese imperialists.

Korea's liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism and the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made it possible for them to become the proud overseas citizens of an independent state whose status is fundamentally different from that of the once oppressed nation in a colony.

It is only natural that they who have had the bitter experience of losing their own country should desire to get their younger generations to study their mother tongue, the history and culture of their country.

The democratic, national education ranging from elementary to higher education is being successfully carried on in Japan with the supply of educational funds from the homeland and with a great endeavour made by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the Korean Education Association.

The democratic, national education of the Koreans is a question concerning their basic human right which no one is allowed to infringe upon. This is their sacred national right recognized by international law and international practice.

Under an unwarranted pretext, however, the Japanese Government is now plotting a violation of the rights due to foreigners, to deprive the Koreans of the right to education in their mother tongue and force them to receive the same "education aimed for Japanization" as was conducted in the period of its colonial rule over Korea.

This is part of the new fascist move to realize the old dream of overseas expansion of the Japanese militarists, who have revived with the backing of the U.S. imperialists. And it is an intolerable criminal act of encroaching upon the democratic rights due to foreigners and of debasing the national dignity.

At present the Koreans in Japan are resolutely fighting against such vicious actions of the Sato Government to close down schools of all levels which are run independently by themselves and to defend to the last the right to democratic, national education for their younger generations.

It is quite natural that in Japan a great number of political parties, public organizations and broad sections of people, including scholars, educators and men in the field of culture, support their just demand and denounce the reactionary policy of the Japanese Government.

The Sato Government must stop at once the unreasonable scheme against the Koreans in Japan and unconditionally guarantee to them every right due to foreigners, including that of democratic, national education.

MESSAGE TO SVNFL

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea and the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People each sent a message to **the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.**

Condemning U.S. imperialism for using toxic chemicals and poison gas in South Vietnam, the messages demanded the prompt withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops and its satellites forces as well as all types of lethal weapons from South Vietnam.

They expressed full support to the fighting people of South Vietnam.

Present to Fighting Vietnam

The Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and the Korean Documentary Film Studio jointly presented the Korean documentary film "Fighting Vietnam" to the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Society and the Vietnam Documentary Studio.

SOLIDARITY

(Continued from page 1)

A woman student from Kenya bitterly denounced the U.S.-Japanese imperialists for their aggression against South Korea. She gave full support to the people, youth and students of Vietnam in their anti-U.S. struggle.

A Chilean student stressed that there is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to stay in South Korea and that they should quit there at once. He expressed full support to the youth and students of South Korea in their struggle against the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists.

The meeting adopted a message addressed to the youth and students of the world fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence.

Message

The message voiced full support to and firm solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese youth and students standing on the forefront of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and with the youth of various countries of the world fighting for national liberation and independence against imperialism and colonialism.

It pointed out that at the present time the youth and students of the world could have neither freedom and national independence nor democracy, nor the right to education and bright future without fighting against imperialism and colonialism, U.S. imperialism in particular. The message stressed that they should firmly join their efforts in this struggle.

The pressing issue at the present moment in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle, it stated, is to arrest and frustrate the U.S. armed aggression in Vietnam and to assist in the struggle of the people, youth and students of Vietnam. The people, youth and students of the countries of the socialist camp and the Asian, African and Latin-American countries must do everything possible to aid the anti-American, patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people and strengthen the joint action and united front of the anti-imperialist forces to this end, it declared, and it went on:

Realities show that Japan has become a centre for U.S. aggression and national oppression in Asia and that Japanese militarism is raising its head as an aggressive force threatening peace and security.

It also underlined that the youth and students of the world should look straight at the danger lurking in the revival of Japanese militarism and wage a resolute struggle against both Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism.

The entire Korean youth and students, holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S. struggle, will continue to fight, in firm unity with the youth and students of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive youth of the world, against imperialism and colonialism, and actively support their national-liberation struggle, the message concluded.

Korean children in Japan. The Japanese authorities scheme to deprive these children of their right to learn their mother tongue

U.S. Bombing of Laos Condemned

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea sent a message to the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat roundly flailing the U.S. imperialists for bestially bombing and spraying chemical substances over the liberated areas of Laos, killing a large number of people and damaging farm crops.

The message extended full support to the April 8 statement of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat.

It demanded U.S. imperialism and its stooges immediately stop the aggressive war and massacre in Laos and get out at once, taking all their aggressor troops and war materials with them.

The Laotian question must be solved by the Laotian people themselves, stressed the message.

BRIEF SURVEY

The Question of Nat'l Education of Koreans in Japan

There are now 600,000 Koreans in Japan. They are those who were drafted by the Japanese militarists for military and labour services or those who crossed over to Japan, driven to utter destitution as a result of the cruel exploitation and plunder by the Japanese colonial rulers, or are their sons and daughters.

In the past they were subjected to intolerable national humiliation and persecution and were denied the right to learn and use their mother tongue.

The defeat of Japanese imperialism and the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea brought about a radical change in their status.

Today their legal status as the overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea **is fully guaranteed by the "Nationality Law" of our Republic.**

Since the country's liberation they have done everything in their power to get their sons and daughters to have democratic, national education in their mother tongue, for they had the bitter experience of being denied any access to learning under colonial rule.

There are more than 500 schools of all levels with a total enrollment of over 40,000 from primary school to higher educational establishment. Sons and daughters of Korean nationals are given equal education there, irrespective of property status, religious belief and sex.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remits educational aid funds and stipends to them every year.

The Korean schools in Japan have striven to conduct education in their mother tongue and teach the history, geography and culture of their country. To conduct lessons in the mother tongue constitutes the basic principle of national education. Students are educated in the spirit of friendship with the people of the world, the Japanese people included.

They have an inviolable basic human right to national education. It is also an inalienable national right universally recognized by all nations.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government is trying to suppress the national education of the Koreans and impose upon them a "Japanizing education" under various unwarranted excuses.

This is why today all Koreans in Japan are fighting in defence of their national rights with the support of broad segments of the Japanese people.

—Kim Gun Hyong

Tanzania's National Day

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the United Republic of Tanzania, on April 26, the Korean people extend warm greetings to the Tanzanian people and express full support to and solidarity with the Tanzanian people in the latter's struggle for the independent development of their country and the consolidation of their independence.

In a short space of time since independence, the Tanzanian people, under the leadership of President Julius Nyerere and holding high the banner of self-reliance, have made a big stride on the way of the country's independent development —liquidation of the evil consequences of the long colonial rule, building of the foundation of their national economy, training of their own cadres and founding of their national armed forces.

The Tanzanian people smashed the U.S. plots for overthrowing the Nyerere Government, expelled U.S. diplomats, countered the pressure and threat of West Germany and refused its "aid," demonstrating their firm resolve not to tolerate any imperialist manoeuvres. The Government and people of Tanzania, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, are giving an active support to the Mozambican, Angolan and Portuguese Guinean people in their liberation struggles and to the Zimbabwe people in their struggle for smashing the Smith clique, and are resolutely condemning the U.S. aggression against Vietnam.

The firm stand of the Government and people of Tanzania in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism is a valuable contribution to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples who are closely associated with each other in a common struggle are developing with each passing day. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Tanzania in January last year and the visit to our country by a government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by R.M. Kawawa, Second Vice-President, in November last year, made great contributions to developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of our two countries and to further strengthening the unity and solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa on the common front of anti-imperialist struggle.

The Korean people are proud of the fact that they have the courageous and honest-minded people of Tanzania as their friends and are filled with the determination to further strengthen the relations of friendship and co-operation with them and march forward in close unity with them on the common front of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

Best Wishes to Sierra Leone

It is the fifth year since the people of Sierra Leone won national independence in the long-drawn, unflinching struggle against the British colonialists.

In this period the people of this country have registered considerable successes in their endeavours to do away with the hangovers of the colonial rule in all sphere of life for independent development.

The Government and people of Sierra Leone express unqualified support to the peoples of Africa who are up for freedom and national independence under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Korean people who stand together with the people of Sierra Leone on the common front of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, treasure the daily strengthening friendship with them.

We are confident that the people of Sierra Leone will score still greater successes in their struggle for defending national independence against the subversive schemes of the imperialists and colonialists and for building their national economy and culture.

Six Years of Independent Togo

Marking the sixth anniversary of the independence of Togo which falls on April 27, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the people of Togo.

The historic victory won by the people of this country through their protracted struggle against foreign aggressors added another independent state on the "dark continent."

They have achieved since the independence considerable successes in their endeavours for liquidating the evil hangovers of the colonial rule and for the independent development of the country.

The Government of Togo is pursuing a non-alignment policy and her people are fighting for the complete liberation of Africa under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. For this they enjoy encouragement from the progressive peoples of the world including the Korean people.

We wish them greater successes in their strivings for the consolidation of national independence and for the prosperity of the country.

Okinawa Must Be Returned To Japan

April 28 is Okinawa Day. Marking this day together with the peace-loving people in all lands, the Korean people express firm solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle for abolition of the U.S. military base on Okinawa, liberation of the island from the military control of the U.S. imperialists and its return to Japan.

Okinawa has historically been a Japanese territory. The U.S. imperialists have ever since the seizure of Okinawa in 1945 placed it under their military occupation. They have turned this island into a base for aggressive war, their biggest nuclear strategic base in the Far East and Asia. They use the island as a most important forward base in their criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. occupation of Okinawa not only infringes upon Japan's independence but also creates a grave menace to peace in Asia as a whole.

The Japanese people's struggle against America's occupation of Okinawa is a link in the chain of struggles against the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia. It is becoming fiercer as days go by.

The Sato Government of Japan, going against the ardent desire of the Japanese people, actively abets and supports the U.S. occupation of Okinawa. The Sato clique have promised their active co-operation with the United States in its scheme for the permanent occupation of Okinawa and conversion of the island into a nuclear base, saying that the "U.S. military installations on Okinawa and Ogasahara Islands are important for security in the Far East." Lately they have claimed Japan's "duty to defend" Okinawa. Representing a part of the scheme for dispatching Japanese troops abroad which is being prepared in the name of "maintenance of the Security Treaty on a long-term basis," Japan's share in America's nuclear strategy and "co-operation with the United Nations," this claim is aimed, after all, at realizing a direct participation of the Japanese armed forces in the operations of the U.S. armed forces with Okinawa as the base.

The Asian people, the Japanese included, will not tolerate the aggressive actions the U.S. imperialists and the Sato clique may take by using Okinawa as a base.

The Japanese people receiving the unanimous support of the peace-loving peoples of the world will certainly emerge victorious in their struggle for the return of Okinawa.

ANOTHER PROOF

A preliminary meeting for the "Asian Foreign Ministers Conference" was held in Bangkok from April 18 to 20, according to foreign news dispatches.

The meeting was attended by a Thai representative and South Korean, Japanese, Taiwan, South Vietnamese, Malaysian, Philippine, Australian and New Zealand Ambassadors to Thailand. A "joint communique" issued there says that it was decided to hold the "Asian Foreign Ministers Conference" in Seoul in June this year as planned.

It is widely known that the projected conference was, like the "Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of Southeast Asia" held at the beginning of this month in Tokyo, was a Washington's plan to whip together more firmly its vassal states in Asia so as to make them serve more effectively for the implementation of the U.S. policy of aggression in this area. Moreover, the United States is seeking, through such measures, to pave the way for framing up pan-Asian anti-Communist military alliance. The American imperialists regard it as one of the basic measures for staving off the total bankruptcy of their policy of aggression in Asia which is being laid bare more clearly day by day in connection with their war of aggression in Vietnam.

Not long ago U.S. Secretary of State Rusk, assigning to Pak Jung Hi the role of calling the "Asian Foreign Ministers Conference," declared that it was important for all the countries of the "free world" in Southeast Asia to unite with each other and form an anti-Communist system, which the United States would support. The "foreign minister" of the Seoul regime said that the main purpose of the "Asian Foreign Ministers Conference" would be the strengthening of the collective defence system in Asia and in the western Pacific.

The very choice of Pak Jung Hi as the sponsor of this conference shows the insidious design of U.S. State Department to provide beforehand for the demands the United States would make upon the participating nations of the Seoul conference.

In the so-called "joint communique," however, U.S. lackeys who had gathered in Bangkok said the aim of the "Asian Foreign Ministers Conference" was to discuss "economic co-operation." And they kept the real aim of the Seoul conference secret by making an ambiguous statement about the "mutual co-operation in certain special fields."

The Pak Jung Hi clique, Japan, Thailand and others are now making an explanation on this point in their own way.

Whatever their explanation, the fact proved here again is that not only the Asian people in general but also the peoples of the participating nations of the Bangkok meeting are unwilling to join the military alliance directly related to the U.S. policy of aggression and that even the U.S. lackeys in power in these countries, therefore, are feeling obliged to take this fact into consideration.

At the same time, one of the salient facts is that the participants in the Bangkok meeting made no secret of their support to the strengthening of the political and military collusion which would directly serve the U.S. war of aggression. They stressed that almost all countries had already been linked with the United States politically and militarily through bilateral treaties.

By this gesture, they tried hard to prove their fidelity to Washington. It was Sato and his company that behaved most shamelessly in this respect. With such a lukewarm attitude, however, they will not be able to gratify anyone—the people of their own countries and their U.S. masters.

Frustrated, the United States is now demanding something more of their puppets. However, all the U.S. stooges are in no way in a position to give a ready consent, though it is against their will. Herein lies the agony of the puppets and the agony of their masters. Herein lies their weakness. At work here are certain factors which go beyond their own will and beyond their own power.

If the U.S. lackeys who have been represented at the Bangkok meeting take a step forward as demanded by the United States, it would mean that they would move one step nearer to their doom.

Pak Jong In

Saigon Crisis And Washington

The powerful anti-American, anti-government struggle of the people in South Vietnam has driven the Cao Ky regime to the doorway to a total disintegration and left Washington faced with a serious disaster. To stem the further development of this disaster, Johnson and his brain trusters have instructed Cao Ky to resort to the expedient of promising "elections" for a civilian government. No doubt this is a vile trick to quieten down the mounting anti-American sentiments of the South Vietnamese people.

But the question is that such an "election" farce would not provide Johnson with any guarantee for a hopeful way to get out of the grave position in South Vietnam.

It is little wonder American columnist Reston deplored in the April 12 issue of the New York Times: "It's a mess and that's about all we know for sure."

The well-known American commentators are in unison in their conclusion that the United States is in a hopeless impass in South Vietnam. They are arguing pro and con about the means of dispelling the "dumps" caused by the gloomy prospects.

The Pentagon generals who have been intensifying the bombing of North Vietnam by mobilizing B-52s have of late expanded the scope of their air raids to the suburbs of Hanoi. They are now entering a new stage of war escalation.

Johnson regards this as a remedy for the "dumps."

In the Orient there is the phrase "dying struggle."

The recent developments in Vietnam lead one to see that this phrase is most suited in describing the essence of Johnson's war escalation.

There is another "step" Washington has lately taken parallel with the new expansion of the war in Vietnam.

It is the new fanfare of "peace negotiations" on the Vietnam question known as the "Manfield's proposal." It is beyond doubt that this is a variant of Johnson's "unconditional discussions" fraud and another swindle. The new swindle is enough to show that both the masters of Washington and their brain trusters, big or small, are quite at their wit's end.

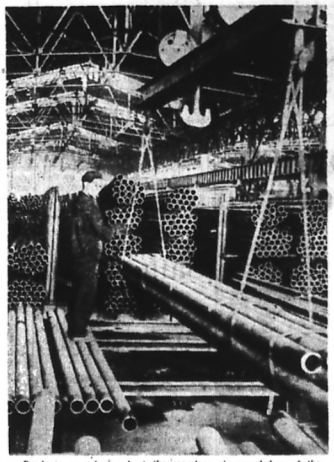
The combination of two operations—the steady expansion of spasmodic military action as the principal part and the creation of a diversion in the name of "peace negotiations" as an underpint, this has been a strategy by which Johnson has held as a golden rule.

But it is universally known that the strategy has landed them in such a difficult position as they themselves cannot dare to deny today.

Nevertheless, even at this juncture they have recourse to the same trite strategy. It is certain that the same strategy yields the same result, nay, a much worse result.

The only way out for the United States is to withdraw its aggressive troops from South Vietnam, and that before it is too late.

Kim Sung Myong



Products manufactured at the seamless pipe workshop of the Kangson Steel Works

Kangson Steel Works Looks Ahead

WORKERS of the Kangson Steel Works who overfulfilled their plan for the first quarter year on all indices have decided to fulfil the plan for the second quarter year 20 days ahead of schedule. They are determined to meet May Day with new results.

Today, this steel works turns out in only 16 days as much steel as was produced in the whole year of 1944, the closing year of Japanese imperialist rule.

INTO A MODERN METALLURGICAL CENTRE

The workers and technicians here have successfully carried out the difficult task of reconstructing into a modern one the steel works, which was destroyed up to 90 per cent by U.S. bombings during the Korean war.

They built the first electric hearth with fire-proof bricks recovered from the ruins and the first power installation with a 500 kva transformer which had been hidden during the war.

They ensured the first teeming only 40 days after the end of the war and rapidly increased the output of steel and rolled steel, while building new branches and processes which were lacking in the past.

Today the steel works turns out various specifications of steel, wire-rope, welded and drawn pipes and wire.

1 FOR 10

There was not a single Korean technician in the works before the liberation. But now it has one engineer or technician for every 10 employees.

When the state set forth the difficult task to bring about another leap forward in the development of national economy in 1959, it was this steel works which raised the torch of the Chollima (winged horse) work-team movement effecting a miracle not only in production but also in the spiritual and moral life.

Spring is now at its height in Kaesong, the ancient capital of Korea. Working people enjoy their holidays in places of historic interest. Here we see a stone bridge built in the Koryo period.

The Sunchon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Factory, always alive with freight cars and motor-vehicles, reminds one of a bustling station-road.

PAST AND PRESENT

Deputy head Li Dong Wuk of the carbide workshop is a veteran worker at the factory.

At the age of 16 he came to work on the construction site of the factory and has lived with the carbide electric furnace for 30 years.

In his words, the factory was so poorly equipped in the days of Japanese rule that workers had to do everything by hand including the hauling of the ovens containing carbide solution of more than 1,000°C., but the yearly output of fertilizer and carbide could not exceed the mark of several thousand tons.

But after the country's liberation in 1945 the factory expanded through emulation drives for more production its production capacity of fertilizer 1.7 times as against the years under Japanese rule.

But American imperialism played havoc with the factory during the Korean war. The factory was showered with more than 2,000 bombs. But the people of this factory restored the electric furnace in two months after the cease-fire in 1953 and resumed the production of carbide. And in a few years' time they expanded the production capacity of fertilizer seven times to meet the growing needs in the countryside that was healing the war wounds quickly.

TO MEET THE GROWING DEMAND

To supply the growing demand of our developing countryside for fertilizer, the workers got down to the reconstruction and expansion of their factory.

At the suggestion of Li Dong Wuk they built another electric furnace which produces 2.5 times as much carbide as the old one. And the nitrogenous lime workshop was equipped with new nitride ovens thanks to the efforts of Kim Yong Ju and other technical staff of the factory. The new nitride ovens don't use electricity but turn out more, highly nitrogenous fertilizer.

As a result of the introduction of the latest technique the output of carbide, nitrogenous fertilizer and oxygen grew 8 times, 10 times and 300 times respectively compared with the pre-liberation year 1944.

And urea and daily necessaries workshops were opened at the factory. The new workshops are engaged in the production of urea resins, large quantities of plastic daily necessaries and chemical products.

The factory is now doing its bit in general application of chemistry in agriculture.

At the carbide workshop of the Sunchon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Factory

A Factory Paper

IN North Korea there are a great number of factory papers issued for the employees of the factory concerned. They are close friends of their readers.

The Pyongyang Construction Machine Plant publishes once a week a two-page tabloid paper "Flames," one of the most popular factory papers.

In the latest issue of the "Flames" I read an article entitled "the Chollima (winged horse) work-team led by Pak Gyong Bin fulfilled its seven-year assignments by April 20 last during the May Day emulation drive for increased production." This prompted me to visit the machine plant.

About the New

"We must not miss even a trifle thing if it is helpful for production, technique and life," said chief editor of the "Flames" Hong Sang Min, spreading a paper file. There were diverse items and articles dealing with the fresh successes of workers in their socialist drive for higher output and in their technical renovation movement and showing their cultural activities and everyday life. A serial article on the technical forum held on 18 occasions in support of the initiative of a frontrank worker to devise a new oxygen generator attracted my attention. It was a proposal for technical innovation which would enable the machine plant to meet on its own the whole amount of oxygen it has been provided with by the state. The proposal had been perfected through such repeated discussions.

Here is another example. When the state called for a nation-wide assistance to the countryside early this year, a young turner, Han Chi Bong, collected quantities of iron scrap which went to the manufacture of more than 200 cogwheels for rice hulling and cleaning mills in the rural districts.

When his exemplary deed was introduced in the "Flames," it evoked an active response among the entire employees.

Thus, the paper always discovers the new in the workers' production activities and daily life and encourages and generalizes it among the masses. The work with worker-correspondents and readers is of weighty importance in this.

Worker-Correspondents and Readers

At present the "Flames" has 120 worker-correspondents. More than 80 per cent of its coverage is based on reports from its worker-correspondents and letters from its readers.

"As I am visited by four to five correspondents and receive many letters from our readers every day, I usually spend two hours in the morning to meet correspondents and deal with the readers' letters," explained the chief editor. This is how his daily routine starts. He gets information from them about what is happening in the factory and then organizes news coverage. The worker-correspondents, on their part, refine their pen and improve their correspondence activities by carefully studying their manuscripts carried in the paper through the chief editor's polishing.

Those contributions of worker-correspondents which do not go to press are sometimes aired over the loudspeakers.

On Holidays

Art performances or athletic meets are often organized in this plant on Saturdays or Sundays. Chief editor Hong and his family members are usually invited there. Yet, he would not remain an ordinary spectator, for he had to make a brief comment and sometimes introduce the results of the performance in his paper.

The plant has over 80 amateur artists who are also popular among the theatre-goers in the capital. Besides, there are football, basketball and volleyball teams. This, too, keeps the chief editor always busy.

Yun Won Gil

A Day Of Senior Agronomist

THE October Co-operative Farm in Kaesong is bustling with activity as spring has set in. The farm's senior agronomist Jong Wun Gak is being kept busy these days as ploughing and sowing are under way.

PLOTS AND MANURE

The senior agronomist went to the crop farming team early in the morning.

Lorries laden with compost were rolling along to the fields, sounding a horn. Here and there tractors were ploughing paddies and on the dry fields farmers were sowing maize. The paddies were being ploughed for the third time. Quite an amount of manure had been brought out to the fields.

Jong Wun Gak gazed at the piles of manure. He was examining the results of the work for which he had expended so much time and energy. Every three years, he has analyzed the soil of each plot of the fields to apply the best suited fertilizers and slag and, in the meantime, he opened experimental plots to study what strains are best suited to which soil and area.

He has thus selected seeds and fertilizers and decided on the amount of fertilizers for different plots. He has drawn on the experience of the steady farmers who have long followed the plough in the village.

This year the co-operative farm has begun to widely introduce the results of his study which the farmers estimate, would help them reap 500 kg more of grain than last year.

He went from one work-team to another to see whether the sowing of maize and seeding of rice on beds were proceeding properly. All was going well, he found. Some of the plots were yet to receive slag. He knew that stuff was shortly to be delivered to the plots.

He met a work-team leader, Kim Dae Hwan, and talked over the assignment of extra tractors in order to hasten the third round ploughing of paddies. He promised to send two more tractors from the following day, in compliance with the team leader's request.

FERTILIZER AND SEED

While in work-team No. 4, the senior agronomist was approached by the agro-technician Li Byong Gi with a suggestion for undertaking the study of different varieties of seeds in order to select the ones that meet the soil condition now when application of fertilizers increases from year to year.

"That's a major problem for us. Get down to it and do your best. I'll come to your help when you need it," said Jong Wun Gak.

Meanwhile, he thought it would do well to conduct the proposed study in other work-teams, too.

On his way back, Jong Wun Gak dropped in at work-teams Nos. 5 and 6, at the farm implements repair shop and at the tractor company's headquarters.

BIG CHANGES

On his inspection tour that day, he was struck anew with the changes in his farm village. He was reminded of those early postwar days, some ten years ago, when draft animals, fertilizers and all other things were short and old-fashioned farming methods were being employed.

"What big changes! The country's heavy industry produces and sends to the countryside a large amount of irrigation equipment, electricity, modern farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals," he spoke to himself.

Agronomists with college education like himself, Jong Wun Gak reflected, are working on co-operative farms all over the country and under their guidance many agro-technicians are being trained in the countryside. People who have acquired technical know-how while working on the production site are doing as well as the technicians who school education and, when it comes to practical ability and experience, they excel those who are fresh from school. As far himself, he has trained 14 agronomists and technicians and with his help 65 persons have gone through, on some subjects, the examination for the license of the agronomist and the agro-technicians.

He felt buoyant as he, after looking back on the past, looked forward to the days ahead when things would be still better.

NEW PLAN

The sun was going down. Back at his office, the senior agronomist, in a fresh frame of mind, worked on his plan for the development of his farm village.

He plans, among other things, the readjustment of fields so that modern farm machines can work freely. Small plots are to be integrated and the field, not marked off to have merely one or two hectares in area, will be extended.

He has an eye to breeding of seeds that would yield a big crop. In his mind are the seeds of new, high-yielding varieties. This ambition, he is sure, will come true in the near future.

His farm village will shortly have 120 newly-trained agro-technicians, who will greatly reinforce the contingent of the technical personnel in the village. The efforts of this technical staff and of the experienced steady farmers are sure to translate this new plan into reality.

Kim Dong Ok

Senior agronomist on the field

Farmers carefully tend rice-seedling beds

MUSIC SCHOOL FOR YOUNG TALENT

Recently the Pyongyang National Symphony Orchestra has opened a music school which is attached to it.

The new music school aims at giving the rising generation musical instruction from childhood in full consideration of their physical and intellectual growth

to train them into future musicians.

The school has violin, piano, cello and other departments of instrumental music. It is a ten-year school—three-year kindergarten course, four-year primary course and three-year secondary course. Talented players of the symphony orchestra teach the school. Each of them will take charge of several children until their pupils finish the whole course.

Sixty-one out of more than 1,000 sons and daughters of workers, peasants and servicemen who applied for admission, have been selected. The age of the school children ranges from 4 to 11. The pupils attend kindergarten or school regularly and receive musical instruction a few hours a day after the lessons are over at the kindergartens or schools.

The pupils were issued as gifts musical instruments including violin and cello according to their speciality at the opening ceremony of the school.

Industrial Arts Exhibition

Under the auspices of the Korean Artists Union, an exhibition of handicraft articles and industrial art works is being held in a gallery of the Korean Fine Arts Musium.

On display at the exhibition are a variety of products of arts and crafts such as porcelain ware, glassware and other industrial art works made by the craftsmen and painters.

The exhibition showing various kinds of works which meet the taste of the Koreans and gratify the modern aesthetic feeling and are of highly practical use, draws many visitors everyday.

"Flower vase with patterns of grapes and squirrel" by Hong Song Min and Kwon Sang Gon which has inherited the fine traditions of the Koryo celadon in the 10th century and "white porcelain flower vase with designs of chrysanthemum" by Kim Song Taek that has well applied the tradition of the white porcelain of the 15th century are highly appreciated for the harmony of colours, shapes and patterns and for the artistic standard. Besides, "yellow flower vase with a pattern of eagle" and "flower vase with a design of dancing children" are drawing the attention of the people for their unique idea.

Various designs for textile goods and patterns for male and female costumes are well received, for they gratify the taste of the contemporaries and portray national characters.

Katusas Break Out of U.S. Army Barracks

Press reports from South Korea say that 34 Katusas (Koreans attached to the U.S. army) belonging to the 63rd ordnance company of the U.S. second infantry division in the Paju area, Kyonggi Province, broke out of barracks in a bus, revolting against the U.S. occupation army for its national humiliation and maltreatment.

However, they were caught by fully-armed U.S. army pursuers who had fired several shots into the air to stop them, the reports add.

Katusas are Korean regular soldiers who are on fatigue duty in U.S. army units. Their disobedience to the Yankees and desertion from barracks have been frequent in recent years.

35,000 WORKERS IN LABOUR DISPUTE

Over 35,000 workers in the fibre industry in South Korea entered on April 21 a labour dispute demanding a 45 per cent increase of wages, according to press reports from the South.

They first put up the demand on March 15 but the entrepreneurs turned it down.

RESERVISTS TO SOUTH VIETNAM

Pak Jung Hi and his clique offered puppet sailors on the reserve list to the U.S. for use in military transportation for the aggressive war in South Vietnam, according to a press report from South Korea.

The report said that the four U.S. military transports hiring the reserve sailors of South Korea had left Pusan on the 20th.

The U.S. puppets in Seoul who are most active in serving U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war have offered sailors on the reserve list to the U.S. imperialists already several times this year.

JAPANESE WORKERS SUPPORT SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

Leaders of the national metal and machine trade union, the trade union of all the construction ministry workers and 13 other Japanese trade unions held a meeting in Tokyo on April 18, voicing solidarity with the workers in South Korea in the anti-U.S. struggle, according to a news dispatch from Tokyo.

The meeting adopted a resolution denouncing the "Japan-South Korea Treaty."

The resolution extended support to the South Korean workers in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the Japanese and Korean peoples.

It called upon the Japanese workers to take an active part in the campaign for strengthening solidarity with the workers in South Korea, which starts on June 26.

(KCNA)

CASUALTIES OF S. KOREAN TROOPS IN S. VIETNAM

According to a dispatch of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi dated April 23 quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency, in Binh Dinh Province the South Vietnam Liberation Forces and people wiped out more than 1,700 puppet troops of South Korea in 20 days ending April 2.

They repulsed the enemy's attacks and killed and wounded 340 enemy troops in one district from March 13 to 24. Some of these enemy troops fell into the pits with spikes at the bottom, struck with arrows or hit by stones.

The casualties of the South Korean puppet troops in Tuy Phuoc and An Nhon districts from March 23 to 29 were 857.

Eighty-two troops were killed and wounded in Phu Cat and other districts on March 30 and 31.

On April 2, 490 South Korean troops were killed and captured in Binh An village.

WFDY: SOLIDARITY WITH S. KOREAN YOUTH

The World Federation of Democratic Youth appealed to all national organizations and the progressive youths of the world to express support to and solidarity with the South Korean youth and students in their struggle for the unification of the country against U.S. imperialism, for the repeal of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and against the dispatch of puppet troops to South Vietnam.

This appeal was made by the Bureau of the WFDY in its statement of April 16 on the sixth anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising in South Korea.

IUS MESSAGES TO SOUTH KOREA

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising in South Korea, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students addressed a letter to the students in South Korea on April 18.

In its April 18 letter of protest to the South Korean authorities, the Secretariat demanded that they immediately stop dispatching to South Vietnam more Korean youths who are to serve as U.S. cannon fodder and call back the South Koreans now in Vietnam.

The Secretariat declared that the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea is the prerequisite to the removal of the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings in South Korea.

Dominican People Sure to Win Victory

The Korean people, together with the peace-loving people the world over, mark significantly "Week of Solidarity with Dominican People" from April 24 to 30 in accordance with the decision of the First Conference of the Asian, African and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization.

On this occasion the Korean people express all-out support to and firm solidarity with the Dominican people in their patriotic struggle against the occupation by the aggressor army and for national independence and freedom.

In May last, the U.S. imperialists landed on this island republic the "inter-American force" 42,000 strong, consisting of U.S. marines and troops of their vassal states, and suppressed at gun-point the just struggle of the Dominican people against the military dictatorial regime and converted this country into their dependency.

This intolerable event which happened in the Western Hemisphere has proved still more clearly that the American imperialists are the very stranger of the national independence and freedom of the Latin American people and the destructor of world peace, and has once again shown the need for a decisive struggle against the imperialists to win the country's sovereignty and people's freedom.

This event led to a new upsurge in the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle of the Dominican people and the people the world over, and U.S. imperialism suffered heavy blows in its scheme to form what is called the permanent "inter-American force" in Latin America.

The patriotic people of Dominica demonstrated their firm determination to win national independence and freedom by keeping up a powerful struggle against American imperialism and its lackeys.

The U.S. imperialists who have been trying to realize their aggressive aim by force through "Reconciliation Act" are now resorting to every conceivable design to hamper the unity and growth of the democratic forces in the Dominican Republic. Expelling Constitutionalists from the country, terrorist acts against democratic figures, installation of reactionary right-wing generals and general amnesty to national traitors—all this is the direct product of the criminal plots of the U.S. imperialists. With no fraudulent schemes and unbridle terrorist acts can the U.S. imperialists justify their occupation of Dominica and their aggressive policy or block the revolutionary advance of the Dominican people.

Declaring that the only way for Dominica to win genuine independence lies in driving the U.S. aggressor army and the "inter-American force" out of the country, the Dominican people give prime importance to the struggle for carrying it through.

The Korean people lash at the U.S. imperialists for their barbarous acts in Dominica. South Korea and South Vietnam today and for their frenzied actions for provoking aggressive war in every part of the world, and demand the U.S. aggressor army withdraw from these countries.

Dominica belongs to the Dominican people. Through a brave struggle the Dominican people will certainly repel U.S. aggression and win the country's freedom and independence.

Women in Santo Domingo angrily protest against the U.S. armed interventionists

Pak Jung Hi's "Another Revolution"

On April 19, Pak Jung Hi of the Seoul regime, it was reported, met newsmen in a tourist hotel on the Cheju Island in the sea off the southwestern tip of Korea.

He announced there that "another revolution" would take place in South Korea this year.

What is this "revolution," then? Let us cite his statement as quoted by press reports from South Korea:

The amount of this year's taxes from the people is expected to hit the mark of 70 billion won. This will be a 70 per cent increase above last year, or 2.5 times as much as in 1964. This is "another revolution."

In this period, however, the national income of South Korea, even according to the data released by the authorities concerned of the Seoul regime, will mark time, for some increase in it will be offset by the high rate of price rise.

Nonetheless, Pak Jung Hi is going to squeeze excessive taxes out of the people. This is what he called "another revolution."

Yet, it may be a fully reasonable way of thinking in the case of Pak Jung Hi and his clique and their masters in Washington.

It is evident that his catchword "another revolution" presupposes a certain previous "revolution." It is the so-called CIA-engineered military coup staged by Pak Jung Hi five years ago, with the resultant establishment of a fascist regime.

The two "revolutions"—one for fascist terrorism against the people and the other for intensified exploitation of the people—are in regular sequence, it may be said.

Public announcement by Pak Jung Hi of "another revolution" self-exposes all the more convincingly the anti-popular nature of himself and his clique.

Kim Pyong

A joint conference of representatives of all the political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea was convened to discuss the question of the country's unification in Pyongyang on April 21, 1948, that is, 18 years ago.

It was attended by more than 540 delegates from 56 political parties and public organizations with the exception of the handful of the Syngman Rhee clique, lackeys of the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a report on the obtaining political situation and the tasks for the peaceful unification of the country. He stated that the supreme national task of the Korean people was to closely unite all the patriotic democratic forces in order to frustrate the proposed separate elections in South Korea and establish a unified government by the Koreans themselves on democratic principles, and suggested that immediate measures should be taken to achieve this objective of national salvation.

Unity for the Country's Unification

The representatives present at the conference, despite the differences of their political views and religious beliefs, fully approved the unification programme outlined in the report.

The U.S. imperialists, who had occupied South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists, set about savagely suppressing the patriotic struggle of the Korean people for the complete independence of the country and resorted to every conceivable scheme to set up a separate puppet government in South Korea.

The greatest indignation was expressed throughout the country when it became known that U.S.-engineered separate elections would be held in South Korea on May 10, 1948. In view of this grave situation, the political parties and public organizations under the United Democratic Fatherland Front of North Korea jointly appealed in March 1948 to their counterparts in South Korea to hold a joint conference in April 1948 to oppose the separate elections.

The American aggressors and their minions worked hard to scuttle it. But the conference proceeded successfully.

This conference was of historic significance. It showed that all the political parties and public organizations with different political views could unite for the cause of the country's unification and independence.

The scheme for the May 10, 1948, separate elections virtually ended in failure owing to the powerful struggle waged by the entire Korean people.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique falsified the results of the "elections" and finally rigged up a separate puppet government in South Korea.

Today, 18 years after that, South Korea has turned into a U.S. colony and military base of U.S. imperialism and Korea still remains divided.

In this period, however, the people in South Korea have gained much experience. Their strength and determination have also seen strengthened to fight to expel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and accomplish the task of the country's unification by pooling strength with their brothers in the North.

Kim Gwang

U.S. Reinforcement of Arms Protested

— MAJ. GEN. PAK JUNG GUK SENDS MESSAGE TO NNSC —

Quoting reports of news agencies in Seoul, the message pointed out that lately the UNC side again illegally shipped into South Korea 32 155-mm. howitzers, 28 105-mm. howitzers, military aircraft, M-47 tanks and other combat materials.

The message said:

According to a Dong-a Tongshin report from Seoul on March 28, the UNC side announced that a "Nike-Hercules"guided missile unit would be set up in the "ROK army" to reinforce its armament.

On April 20, U.S. Secretary of Defence McNamara, admitting the fact that the U.S. side had introduced new-type weapons into South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement, declared that the United States would continue to give "aid" to the South Korean army in a big way.

Such incessant arms reinforcement by the UNC side, the message declared, is a wanton contravention of the Preamble of the Korean Armistice Agreement aimed at insuring a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea and Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat materials. This cannot be interpreted anything but an attempt to further aggravate the tension and, then, to unleash another aggressive war in Korea.

In his message, Major General Pak requested the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, which is charged with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, to take necessary measures against the UNC side's serious violations of the Armistice Agreement and inform our side of the results.

MAC Meeting Held

The 225th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on April 23 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, protested with the U.S. side against its repeated, illegal introduction of new-type weapons and various other combat materials into South Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement and demanded it discontinue the arms reinforcement.

He condemned the U.S. side's armaments reinforcement as an impermissible, criminal act of jeopardizing peace in Korea and Asia. And he demanded that the U.S. side pull out of Korea at once, in accordance with the terms of the Armistice Agreement, all the weapons and combat materials it has illegally brought into South Korea since the truce, including the recently introduced ones, report the results back to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and guarantee against the recurrence of similar violations in the future.

Japan-U. S. Security System And Asian Peace

Of late the Sato Government of Japan, declaring time and again that the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" is the only realistic way of ensuring the security of Japan, has clarified its stand on extending the term of this pact which is to expire in 1970.

The dangerous nature of the U.S.-Japan military alignment is manifested more strikingly in the fact that it not only aims at "defensive" operations within the Japanese territory but gives a concrete form to the plan for joint action in their aggression on Korea, China and other countries in Northeast Asia.

The new Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" concluded six years ago provides that the Japanese Self-Defence Forces shall automatically come under the "Japan-U.S. joint defence system" in the event of "U.S. bases in Japan being attacked" and finally take part in the Japan-U.S. joint operations for Asian aggression.

The pact permits the United States to station its army in Japan and permits this army freely to use its bases there, thus placing the Japanese territory at the disposal of the United States for its aggression in the Far East and Asia. This means, therefore, that the "Security Pact" is a sort of a "system" in which Japan joins the United States in its war of aggression in Asia if the latter should launch an aggressive war against Korea and China, with the Japanese territory as its base, which would inevitably entail retaliatory blows.

The Japanese armed forces, it has been publicized, have so far undertaken mainly defensive operations and actions for the maintenance of public security at home inasmuch as the U.S. army in Japan takes charge of strategic and tactical attacks.

But the plans "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" disclosed one after the other some time ago show that plans have been framed and preparations are being made for Japan to participate independently or jointly with U.S. troops in a limited war and as an auxiliary force in a nuclear war, if the United States should unleash such a war in the Far East and Asia. According to the 1964 edition of the book "The Maintenance of Japan-U.S. Security," the Japanese ground force is to undertake operations abroad, especially those in Korea. Its naval force is to take charge of Okinawa and the area north of Guam Island so as to ensure the safety of sea passage by blockading three straits—Tsugaru, Soya and Korean Straits—and to prevent the cruising of the Soviet and Chinese submarines into the Pacific. And its air force is to operate over the northern part of Korea and Northeast China, while the strategic air force is to be provided by the United States army. This serves to prove that a plan has already been mapped out for a closely co-ordinated action between the U.S. troops and all arms of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces.

Bogged down in their war of aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists, attaching more importance to Japan in their Asian strategy, are scheming to use her as a shock brigade in their aggression in Asia. In this, the maintenance of the Japan-U.S. "security system" is vital to the United States.

The Japanese militarists, on their part, contemplate that they would be able to gratify their lust for external expansion under the aggressive "Security Pact."

As is clearly seen above, the very existence of the Japan-U.S. "security system" is intended to oppose the Japanese people and other Asian peoples and casts a dark shadow over the fate of Japan and peace in Asia.

The Japanese people are now putting up a powerful struggle against the Sato Government's move to prolong the term of the aggressive Japan-U.S. "Security Pact."

Sato would do well to draw a lesson before it is too late.

Pak Gyong Su

Japanese Public Defends National Education of Koreans in Japan

Broad sections of the Japanese people join in an effort to defend the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan.

EMERGENCY MEETING

Representatives of progressive youth organizations and youth departments of various trade unions of Japan called on April 18 an emergency meeting demanding that the Japanese Government guarantee the right of democratic, national education to the Koreans in Japan and issued a joint statement denouncing the Sato Government's scheme to railroad the "revised bill on school education" through the Diet.

The statement stressed that the plot of the Sato Government to pass this evil law is one more concrete step of implementing the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and a part of its reactionary education policy.

It continued:

The democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan is not "anti-Japanese" as the Sato Government charges but an education for promoting friendship between the peoples of Korea and Japan. The vicious propaganda of the Sato Government against the national education of Koreans in Japan is an expression of its policy hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is a wanton interference in the internal affairs of a nation.

PROFESSORS AGAINST THE BILL

Meanwhile, that day 78 professors from 21 universities in Japan gathered in Tokyo to defend the national education of Koreans in Japan.

The speakers there expressed their determination to fight against the "revised bill on school education" and the "bill on the foreigners' school system." They adopted a letter demanding the Sato Government give up the projected bills.

ORGANIZATIONS SET UP

Japanese people are forming organizations to defend the national education of the Koreans and sending letters of protest to the authorities concerned.

The Hokkaido Liaison Council for Defending the Democratic National Education of Koreans in Japan was set up on April 13. Similar councils were organized on April 14 in Gumma Prefecture and in Itabashi, Atachi, Shinjuku and Suginami districts, Tokyo.

On April 19 more than 90 public figures in Kanagawa Prefecture jointly presented a written demand to the Japanese Ministry of Education.

Many Japanese people go to the Diet and the Ministry of Education every day and strongly demand of them the renunciation of the projected "bill on school education."

(KCNA)

JAPAN TRADES WITH SMITH

According to a report from London, the British Foreign Office protested with West Germany and Japan against their continued import trade with Rhodesia.

Such a diplomatic gesture of the Wilson's Government, which stands in with the Smith clique reveals that even the Japanese militarists, who are far away from Africa, are taking sides with the Smith racialist clique.

According to press reports, Japan continues to import from Rhodesia asbestos, chromium and iron ore.

Clear Mirror

(4)

THE DIARY OF RYO SAM SON

(A pupil repatriated from Japan)

(When she was 14)

OUR FAMILY

March 1, 1964 (Clear)

It is Sunday, today. I helped mother wash clothes and clean the kitchen and studied together with my elder sister. Elder sister told so funny stories that we burst into a side-splitting laughter many times. I was reminded of what mother had told us. "Laugh gets one to put on flesh." And another laughter burst out when I said: "We may pick up one kilogramme of flesh every day because we laugh so much every day." Mother said that it was her job to laugh as she'd been free from worries about our life since our homecoming.

March 28, 1964 (Clear)

Today our school had a ceremony to mark the completion of the first- and second-year course. Our class turned out five top-honour pupils and Soh Sun Hyang, on their behalf, received report cards and honour prizes. No sooner had the ceremony closed than I hurried home with my report card bearing excellent marks and the honour prize.

"Ma, I'm back," said I and showed her my card. Mother, patting me on the head, praised me: "Oh my, well done."

In the morning elder brother graduated from a technical school and at noon elder sister from a higher medical school. Mother had the busiest time today, visiting elder brother's and elder sister's schools to attend graduation ceremonies.

In the evening elder brother returned home with a letter of commendation and a prize for his perfect attendance and elder sister with a diploma and prize of top honour. My parents with a broad smile on their faces praised my elder sister: "Oh, dear! Jong Sun's a top-honour pupil. It's a credit to our family."

March 29, 1964 (Clear)

All of our seven with the exception of mother and father attend school. But recently father has begun to learn to write and read at his factory. He asked me to help him with his studies. He returned home the Japan illiterate. I thought to myself he must be finding it hard to learn, and taught him the mother tongue letter by letter. I made up my mind to do my best to help my father, who had been unable to study being in poor circumstances.

(To be continued)

Ryo Sam Son (third from left) with her parents, brothers and sisters

Friendly Football Match

All-out Attack and All-out Defence at High Speed

ON April 22, the home team of Moranbong played a friendly match with the visiting Bucharest team of Rumania at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang. The home team won the match 2:1.

The Rumanian players adopted 4-3-3 formation from the outset and attempted at onslaughts by launching sudden thrusts from the centre. When this tactics did not work, they combined with it offensives from sides by the wings.

The Korean eleven, in 4-2-4 formation, played a quick-paced game of all-out attack and all-out defence. They snatched the ball by putting up strong man-to-man defence and thus held the initiative. Fast-breaking game with medium and long-distance passing enabled them to threaten the opponents' defence. In the 12th minute of the first half, they opened the score.

The Rumanians equalized in the second half and the match grew fiercer. The home team, taking into account a comparatively strong head wind, resorted mainly to short passes at the early stage. But later, as the support from the half-backs grew bigger, they launched flank attack by employing medium and long-distance passing. The match grew hotter as the home team started five-man or six-man offensive and the guest team, too, went all out for attack.

The home team scored another goal four minutes before the end of the game and won the day 2:1.

Friendly match between Korean and Rumanian teams

Players of both teams, quick-paced and agile, put up good performances. Moranbong team's back Sin Yong Gyu played especially fine. Half back, No. 9, rendered good support to the forwards, helping them make bold thrusts.

The Rumanians showed their skills in stopping the ball, their shooting was powerful and their passing was accurate. Their No.4 played stubbornly to block our forward. Player No. 16 who was fielded as a replacement in the second half was quick-paced and aggressive. Their goalie was confronted with some critical moments, but each time he creditably saved the situation.

The match proceeded in an atmosphere of co-operation, sincerity and friendship.

Pak Hae Chon

Masters of Sports Li Su Hak (right) and Li Hwa Ja

TWO RIVALS

Women shot-putters did especially well at the recent spring track and field meet. Master of Sports Li Su Hak and Li Hwa Ja, both belonging to the Moranbong club, have several years now been keen rivals on the field. And, at the same time, they have been helping each other, sharing each other's experience. The strong rivalry for better performance and mutual help stood them in good stead in returning good records. Their records at the recent meet were far better than the standard record for the 18th Olympic Games.

Li Su Hak has since 1960 been the national record holder for the women's shot-put. She won first place and was followed by Li Hwa Ja at the recent competition. The latter, experts say unanimously, is very promising. Her record has been ascending—130 cm. a year on the average—since 1961 when she started training. This spring she put the shot 62 cm. more than in the previous year.

Good records were set in other events. Three athletes established new national records in 10 km. walking and two women high jumpers made good showings.

KOREAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM

Women's Costumes

Our national costumes have time-honoured traditions and excellent national traits.

In Korea the four seasons of the year are clearly distinctive from each other. Hence different clothes are worn according to seasons and this constitutes one of the characteristic features of Korean national costumes. The difference finds expression not so much in the varieties as in the materials, colours and cut.

The colours of our national costumes are light in spring, cool in summer, fresh in autumn and dark in winter.

Koreans wear silk and cotton clothes in winter, gauze and silk gauze clothes in spring and autumn, and hemp, ramie and raw silk clothes in summer.

The cuts are also varied. To take the jacket for example, Koreans wear lined jackets in spring, unlined and lined pongee jackets in summer, lined and quilted jackets in autumn, cotton-padded jackets in winter, and thin cotton padded and quilted jackets at the turn of the season such as early spring and late autumn.

One of the charateristic features of Korean women's costumes is that their dresses cover all parts of the body with the exception of the hands, feet, neck and head.

The natural lines of costumes are in good harmony with those of the body.

The photo (right) shows a costume of women of about 30 in spring and autumn on display at the Korean Ethnographical Museum. This is a relic of the late 19th century.

The costumes are made of gossamer. Korean women wore four kinds of undergarments and a pink skirt to cover the lower half of their body. And they put on white unlined under-jacket and a lined yellow jacket and a pongee vest over them to cover the upper half of their body. They wore white cotton-padded socks and flowered shoes. The flowered shoes were leather-soled and made of light blue silk with indigo arabesque designs. And the waist was decorated with some gems.

FootballLeague Matches Open

Sports games marking May Day started on April 17 with the opening of the football matches for winning the trophy banner.

The football games are competed in by central association teams—the February 8, Amrokgang, Chobyong, Rodongja, Locomotive and Pyongyang City teams.

Three games were held on April 17 at two places.

At the East Pyongyang Stadium, the game between the Amrok-gang and newly-organized Chobyong teams ended in a tie score of 0:0 and that between the Pyongyang City and Locomotive teams was drawn 2:2.

These matches will continue till the early part of next month.

The final match will be held at the Moranbong Stadium on the first of May.

Contests in 18 other sports events each begin from May 1 in Pyongyang, Haeju, Sinuiju, and Chongjin.

Correction

In the first column of the front page of our April 14, 1966 issue, No. 15 (50), the subtitle should read:

50,000 Hectares Orchards Expanded in the Past 5 Years.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

Animal Kingdom

Though small in size, Korea is inhabited by various animals as her climate is moderate and her plants are extremely diverse. In Korea, animals are classified into 105, birds 425, fishes 530, reptiles 27 and Amphibia 15.

Inhabiting in the northeastern mountainous areas are those animals of similar genera to those in the northern part of the Asian continent—roe deer, deer and other deer; goats and other grass-eating animals of the cow family; wild boars, bears, tigers, leopards and other big wild beasts.

In the northeastern highlands are found special species of birds such as black grouse, pheasant, long-tailed owls as well as such fishes as char, Branchnyspax Lemok (Pallas) and bound, which prefer inhabiting in cold water.

In the lowlands there are no small number of animals which are found usually in the tropical zone.

In the past, deer, roe deer and squilla had inhabited throughout the country. But today, they are to be seen only in deep mountains because of random hunting at the time of Japanese rule. They are now protected by the state.

Wild boars, hares and animals of the weasel family are also abundant in Korea.

Foxes, badgers, and wolves are often found in hillocks. As for birds, there are swallows and nightingales which pass the winter in southern lands and return to Korea in summer; dusky thrushes and grosbeaks which breed in northern lands and winter in Korea; and wild ducks, wild geese and snipes which fly through Korea in spring and autumn.

In addition, wood peckers, Manchurian great-tits, shrikes, Ephona migratoria Harter, nightingales, flycatcher, wagtail and lark charm the people.

There is a special bird "kullak" which lives only in Korea. Dwelling mainly in the Kaesong area of the central part of Korea, it cries: "Kullak, kullak, kullak."

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